

Vital events, 2006

SUMMARY

During 2006 there has occurred a favourable change in the two basic vital events. The number of births that increased slowly in each of the last three years continued to grow in the year 2006 as well. The number of 99 850 births in 2006 means the highest figure in the last eight years.

The number of deaths showed fluctuations in last years. The trend of decrease was not obvious, the rise in 2005 broke it specially. The estimated data of 131 500 deaths for 2006 however fits the descending tendency of the last decade and means the smallest number in the last three decades. The tendency of falling infant deaths that can be seen for a while seems to be an undiminished pattern and resulted in infant mortality a dropping below 6‰ (5,7‰ precisely) for the first time in our demographic history.

Main data of vital events

Vital event	2005	2006 ⁺	2006 ⁺ / 2005 ^{a)}
Live birth	97 496	99 850	102.4
Death	135 732	131 500	96.9
Marriage	44 234	44 500	100.6
Divorce	24 804	24 500	98.8
Induced abortion	48 689	46 500	95.5
Natural increase /decrease	-38 236	-31 650	82.8
Actual increase /decrease	-20 968	-13 000	62.0

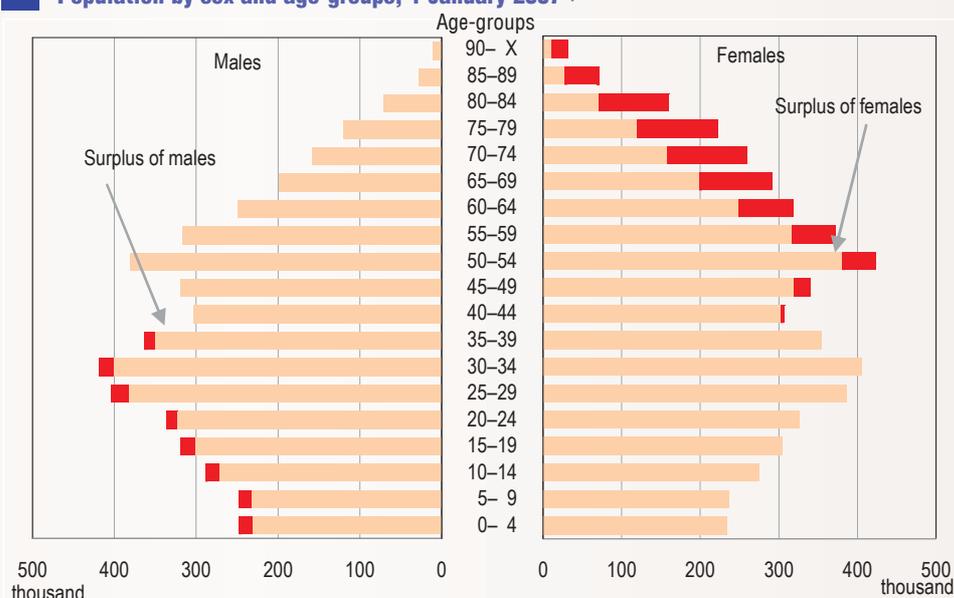
⁺) Preliminary, partly estimated data.
^{a)} 2005=100,0

There has been no substantive change in the number of marriages and the frequency of divorces, however the number of 44 500 esti-

mated marriages to some extent exceeds that of the previous year, and the 24 500 divorces adjudicated slightly less than the year before. Another favourable phenomenon is that the improving trend of induced abortions was continuing in the last decade. The number of induced abortions estimated at 46 500 decreased not just in comparison with 2005 but its ratio per hundred live births improved too. In the case of spontaneous abortions the change is not so prosperous. In the year 2006 there were 17 800 spontaneous abortions. Its number shows a sharply rising trend in the last 5–6 years and its proportion in foetal losses is increasing significantly. The increase in the number of births and the drop in deaths significantly moderate the population decrease. The natural decrease deriving from the balance of these two vital events amounted to 31 650 people, which means a fall of 17% compared to the previous year. The

actual decrease of the population however was much lower, 13 thousand people thanks to the positive balance of the international migration. At the end of 2006 the estimated population number of Hungary was 10 064 thousands. The structural changes in the composition of the population observed before have continued. The proportion of married people kept on falling but the proportion of single, unmarried and divorced people continued to rise. Therefore among people aged 15 year-old and older there were 48 married, 31 unmarried, 11 widowed and 10 divorced individuals for every one hundred people. The ageing of the Hungarian population accelerated. The most obvious proof of this is the fact that ever more often the number and proportion of those of 65 year-old and older exceeds that of those of 0–14 years old. There were 105 old inhabitants for every hundred child-age people on 1 January 2007.

Population by sex and age-groups, 1 January 2007⁺)



⁺) Preliminary, partly estimated data.

Informations, availability, links

Tables: [Methodology](#); [StADAT-tables](#)

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